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al exorcism. I often think of cription of how she felt writing Men We Reaped," which tells the author's childhood in rney to becoming a writer der, the other - the deaths of and friends - in reverse, converging at their emotional self and the expressive self l join: "You hear about bones ken and reset so they can heal and that's the way I think moir did to me," Ward explained with The Writer magazine. , of course, because you can't ed, but I'm hoping that they ner."

IDENTIFICATION with the point that it — inevitably ink of my queer and trans ds who were galvanized by he Argonauts," even where d from hers. What they found, cknowledgment of their model of a certain way of being le of interrogating the thing one speriencing — in Nelson's case, ith her gender-fluid partner, ning at the same time the author t open questioning allowed takes, for imperfection, for the ion that might, in fact, enlarge r new book, "On Freedom: e and Constraint," released oved away from memoir.) the time "The Argonauts" was d in recognition when Nelson nething inherently queer about nsofar as it profoundly alters te, and occasions a radical and radical alienation from an an experience so profoundly and transformative also at the ultimate conformity?" as a strangely doubled effect, g and making accessible entire , immersing us in another soul ping us to do without them, orm often do, opening our eyes 'll never unfeel and ways of er unthink, they have a way is. In making a case for our terity, they make us legible, "normal." In pursuit of internal ch across the aisle. Nelson ay in which people will identify "I don't want to represent ame time, every word that I write ome kind of defense, or assertion ever it is that I am, whatever at I ostensibly have to offer, ed.... That's part of the horror riting. There is nowhere to o, is part of our human paradox: seen as individual, we find spite our fear of judgment, our evails.

On a 19th-century farm outside of Paris, the French ceramic artist Agnès Debizet has built a creative retreat — and a home for her life's work.

By Gisela Williams Photographs by Ilyes Griyeb



AS YOU PASS through the cast-iron gates that lead to the artist Agnès Debizet's country studio on an old farm in the French village of Saint-Maurice-aux-Riches-Hommes, it can feel that you're entering another world altogether. Ninety minutes northwest is Paris, where Debizet, 63, owns an apartment in the Marais, but here, across a group of 19th-century farm buildings that surround a grassy courtyard, are more than 150 sculptures from her 40-year-long career. Inside the courtyard sits "Évolution" (2007-15), a monumental installation of approximately 40 stoneware sculptures that gradually increase in size, from one that resembles an ostrich egg to eight-foot towers that recall morel mushrooms, all a sun-bleached white with a porous, coral-like texture. Currently, the work is arranged in a circle surrounding a linden tree, but Debizet is constantly changing its configuration (a snaking line, a chaotic pile), something she does with the majority of her creations.

In Agnès Debizet's studio, formerly a cow stable, a group of large, recently completed sculptures.

Aside from the ceramics classes she took in Paris in the 1980s, Debizet is almost completely self-taught. "I didn't fit in the traditional ceramics scene, and without a degree from the École des Beaux-Arts, I wasn't really accepted in France as an artist," she says. In the early stages of her career, Debizet sculpted while raising four children, who often claimed her figures as toys — a particular favorite was

an earthenware sculpture in the shape of an old-fashioned TV covered with tiny faces. "I knew from the first moment I had clay in my hands that, with it, I could create all that I wanted," she says. Over time, she developed a distinctive technique that has come to define her work: She paints black earthenware slip into cracks and imperfections in the porcelain glaze of her stoneware sculptures, producing a raku-like effect. These fractures are a result of the exceptionally high temperature at which Debizet fires her work, which can cause splinters and even explosions in the kiln. These spontaneous mishaps have become Debizet's signature. "I'm always tweaking, making mistakes and trying again," she says. "In a way, these layers of uncertainty and error are my artistic identity." When her gallerist Victor Gastou, of the venerable Paris-based Yves Gastou Gallery, first saw her body of work, he was struck by its singularity. "I immediately understood that I was in the completely unique universe of an artist who was making her own world," he says.

DEBIZET'S TEXTURED FORMS occupy every corner of the estate, from the gardens to the interiors of the property's six houses — her atelier, living quarters and four outbuildings. Her first work, from 1981, of a dragon craning its neck, is enclosed within a rusted rabbit cage; nearby are human-size towers covered in hundreds of little white faces, and a monumental figure that looks like Nike of Samothrace sitting on tree roots. In Debizet's studio, a former cow stable with





Above: outside the workshop, elements from Debizet's "Évolution" installation, created between 2007 and 2015. Left: in the artist's Paris apartment-atelier, "Migrant II," a black stoneware sculpture from 2005, next to collages and other projects.

lofty exposed wood-beann ceilings, everything from amoebic: shapes to larger faunalike silhouettes are in various stages of development.

Between Debizet's cerramics atelier and her cozy four-bedroom clapboard cottage, which is painted in shades of olive, clementine and parchment, the backyard garden displays a cluster of largescale pieces: A ring of green-glazed stalactite-shaped forms rise from the ground. Another work, at the edge of the lawn, depicts an upside-down tree trunk, its roots growing toward the sky, while under a large maple tree, a rust-colored head of a man rests atop a pedestal. While many of the property's sculptures are constantly in motion, being replanted and reinvigorated, the man's head, gazing upward at the maple, has remained untouched for years. "They have been having an interesting conversation for so long," says Debizet of the head and the nearby tree. "I couldn't possibly separate them.' .